Chapter 34 Key Terms

This chapter looks at the period after World War one

There was much doubt after the destruction of World War One

 -The Lost Generation-writers and intellectuals who survived the war and became pessimistic about humanity.

Science underwent dramatic change…no longer 100 percent certain

 -Albert Einstein-space and time relative

 -Heisenberg-Uncertainty Principle. The person observing changes the outcome

 -Freud-new understanding of Psyche

Art-showed uncertainty

 Dadaism-art which rejected the old traditions

The Great Depression. Complex causes, supply outweighed demand (which drove prices down) and much of the economy relied on loans and credit. Also, the economy was now global, so bad economic conditions in one country would effect others.

 -Black Thursday, 1929 in America, when the stock market crashed. People realized that their stocks were overvalued, and tried to sell them off for whatever they could get! Back then if you had money in a bank, it was not protected. Many banks had loans out that could not get repaid…and the bank went under, so even if you didn’t borrow any money, you could lose your savings if your bank collapsed.

 -The Depression was hard on many people. People had less kids, families broke up and crime was up

 -Economic Nationalism-countries tried to protect economy with Tariffs, like the US did with the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act

 -Government Intervention

 Keynes-the government had to push money into the economy to get it started again

 The New Deal-in America President Roosevelt created government programs to get the nation out of the Depression. This changed the way government was viewed

Communism in Russia-Bolsheviks (communists) won in 1920

 -War Communism-private property confiscated and collectivized was followed by the New Economic Policy which was a period of a mix of some capitalism and some socialism

 -Joseph Stalin took over and became a harsh communist ruler who instituted the 5 year plan (which meant to industrialize Russia) and Collectivization of agriculture. Stalin also was paranoid and killed his suspect rivals in the Great Purge

Fascism-the state in more important that the individual. Military very important and one person in the boss.

 -Italy-Benito Mussolini “Il Duce”

 -Germany-Hitler and the National Socialists (Nazis). Very racist, esp against Jews (anti-Semitism).

 -Nuremberg Laws-Anti Jewish laws

 Women were supposed to raise strong German children.